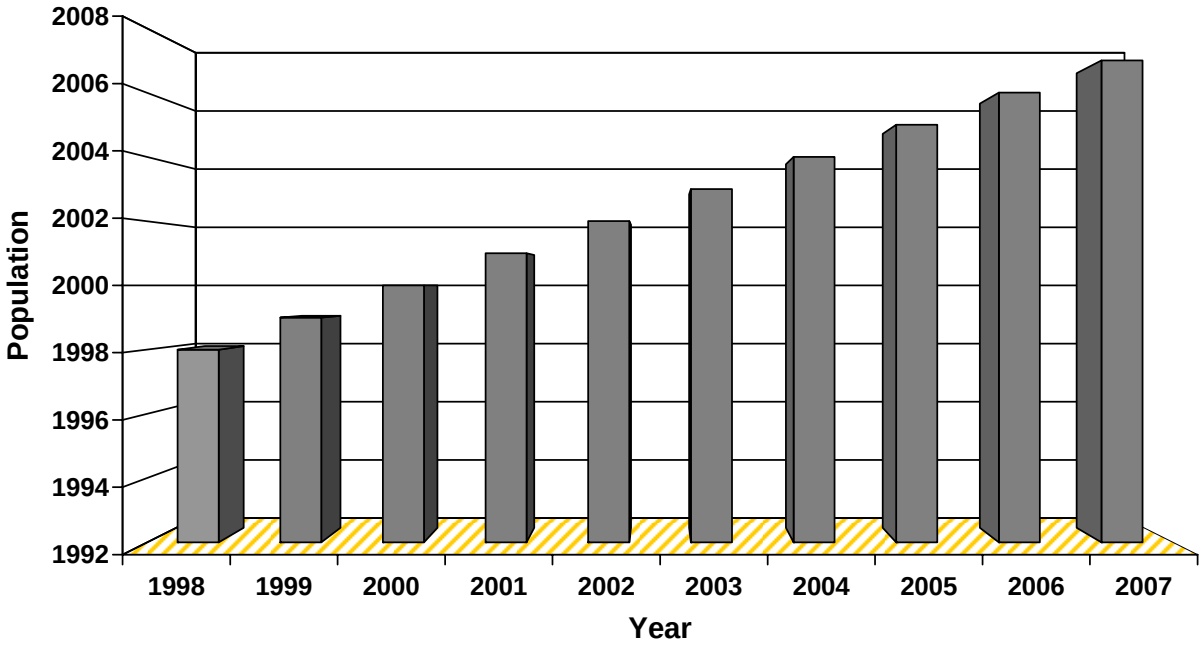
Population of Nevada's Counties and Incorporated Cities, July 1, 2003-2007[1]

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 as percent of 2006
Carson City	55,220	56,146	57,104	57,701	57,723	100.0
Churchill	25,808	26,106	26,585	27,371	27,190	99.3
Clark	1,620,748	1,715,337	1,796,380	1,874,837	1,954,319	104.2
Douglas	45,603	47,803	50,108	51,770	52,386	101.2
Elko	45,805	46,499	47,586	48,339	50,434	104.3
Esmeralda	1,116	1,176	1,276	1,262	1,236	97.9
Eureka	1,420	1,484	1,485	1,460	1,458	99.9
Humboldt	16,457	16,692	17,293	17,751	18,052	101.7
Lander	5,277	5,357	5,509	5,655	5,747	101.6
Lincoln	3,749	3,822	3,886	3,987	4,184	104.9
Lyon	41,244	44,646	48,860	54,031	55,903	103.5
Mineral	4,687	4,673	4,629	4,399	4,377	99.5
Nye	36,651	38,181	41,302	44,795	46,308	103.4
Pershing	6,967	6,631	6,736	6,955	7,075	101.7
Storey	3,736	3,797	4,012	4,110	4,293	104.5
Washoe	373,233	383,453	396,844	409,085	418,061	102.2
White Pine	8,842	8,966	9,275	9,542	9,590	100.5
Total	**2,296,566**	**2,410,769**	**2,518,869**	**2,623,050**	**2,718,337**	**103.6**

[1] Source: Nevada Department of Taxation and Nevada State Demographer, University of Nevada, Reno.

Nevada has been among the fastest growing states in the Nation for the past several years. Projections by the Nevada State Demographer's Office indicate the State population will likely double in the next 20 years. Over two-thirds of Nevada's population is in Las Vegas and commuting areas.

Population of Nevada, 1998-2007

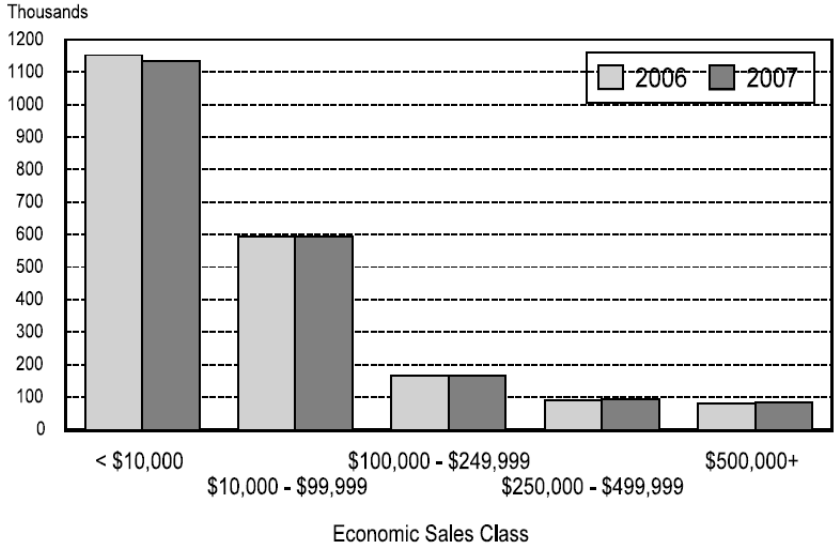


Number of Farms and Land in Farms and Ranches: 1998-2007[1]

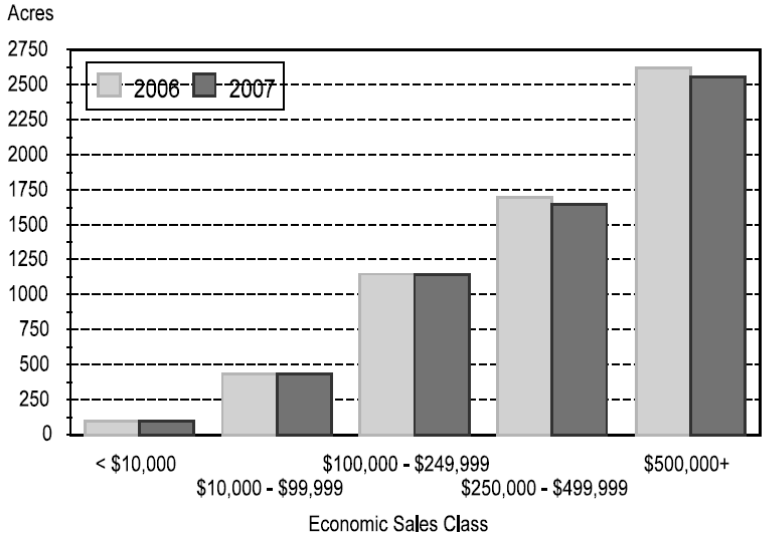
	Nevada			United States		
	Number of Farms	Average Size of Farms	All Land in Farms	Number of Farms	Average Size of Farms	All Land in Farms
	Actual #	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000's*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
1998	3,150	2,032	6,400	2,192	434	952,080
1999	3,150	2,032	6,400	2,187	434	948,460
2000	3,100	2,065	6,400	2,167	436	945,080
2001	3,050	2,066	6,300	2,149	438	942,070
2002	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,135	440	940,300
2003	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,127	441	938,650
2004	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,113	443	936,295
2005	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,101	444	933,400
2006	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,089	446	932,430
2007	3,000	2,100	6,300	2,076	449	930,920

[1] Farm is defined as a place with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more.

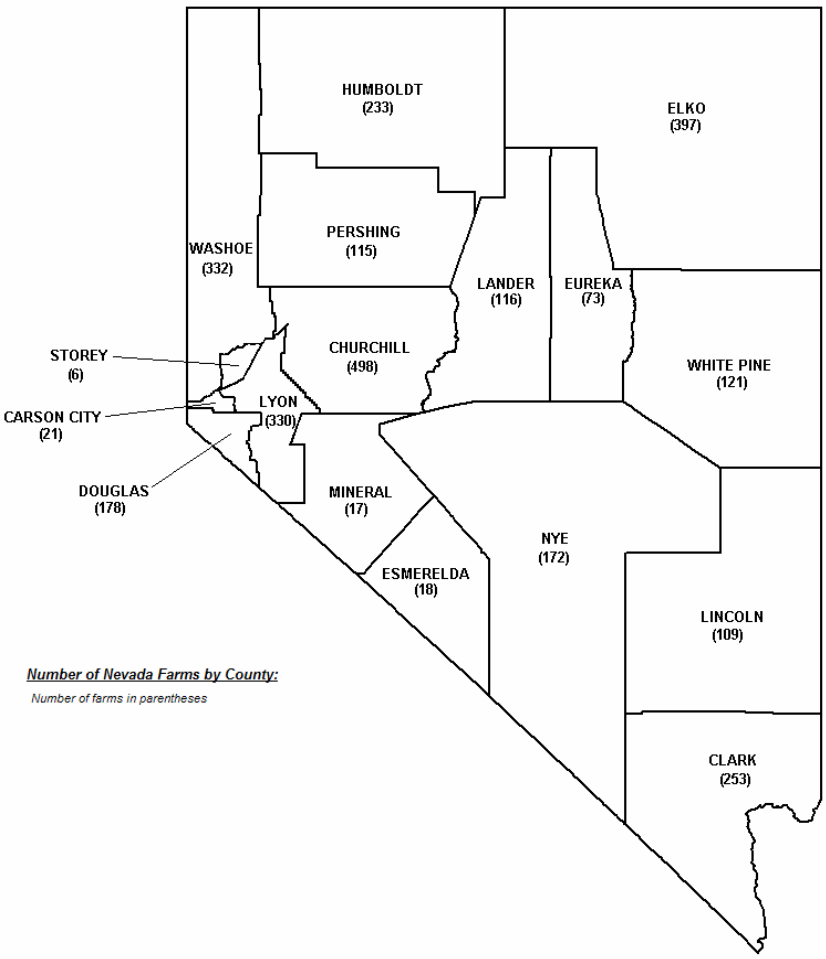
U. S. Number of Farms by Economic Sales Class, 2006 - 2007



U. S. Average Farm Size by Economic Sales Class, 2006 - 2007



Number of Farms by County: Nevada, 2002



Number of Farms by County: Nevada, 2002[1]

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Average Farm Size
	Per County	*Acreage*	*Acreage*
Carson City	21	4,382	209
Churchill	498	149,487	300
Clark	253	69,925	272
Douglas	178	210,952	1,185
Elko	397	2,472,143	6,227
Esmeralda	18	(D)	(D)
Eureka	73	266,427	3,650
Humboldt	233	761,109	3,267
Lander	116	620,292	5,347
Lincoln	109	(D)	(D)
Lyon	330	226,449	686
Mineral	17	(D)	(D)
Nye	172	97,601	567
Pershing	115	131,103	1,140
Storey	6	90	15
Washoe	332	802,042	2,416
White Pine	121	203,106	1,679
State Total	**2,989**	**6,330,622**	**2,118**

[1] 2002 USDA Census of Agriculture, State and County Data, Vol. 1, Geographic Area Series, Part 28

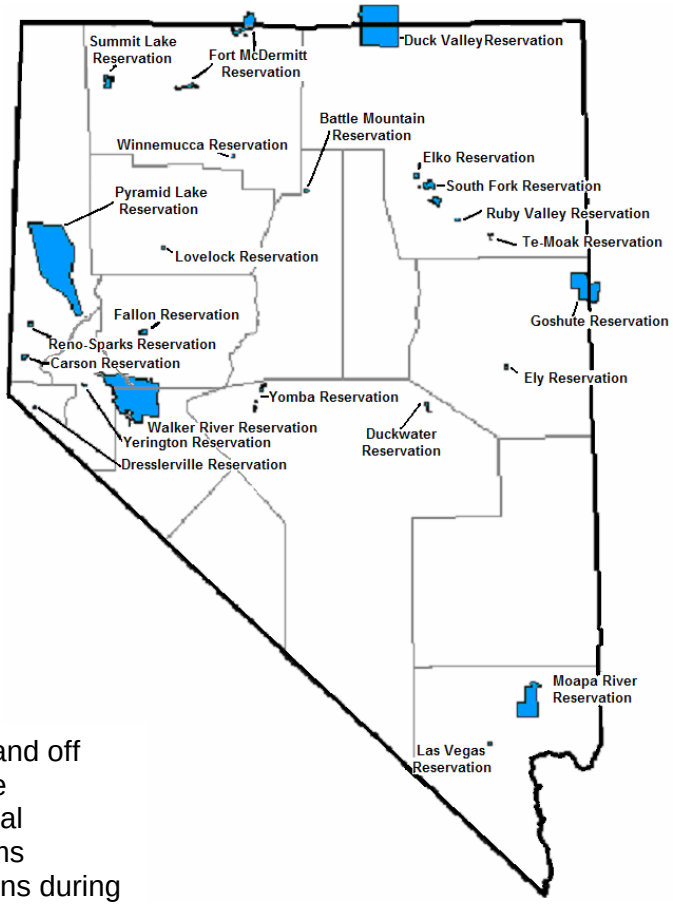
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Number of Farms With Livestock: Nevada and United States, 1998-2007[1]

Year	Nevada				United States			
	Cattle	Milk Cows	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Milk Cows	Sheep	Hogs
	Actual Number				*Thousand*			
1998	1,700	150	300	110	1,114.6	117.1	68.5	113.6
1999	1,700	150	300	100	1,095.5	110.8	66.8	96.6
2000	1,700	150	300	100	1,076.3	105.0	66.1	87.5
2001	1,700	150	300	100	1,049.1	97.4	65.1	81.2
2002	1,700	130	300	110	1,036.4	91.2	68.1	76.2
2003	1,600	120	300	110	1,013.6	86.3	67.6	73.6
2004	1,600	120	300	110	989.5	81.4	67.2	69.4
2005	1,600	110	300	110	982.5	78.3	68.3	67.3
2006	1,600	100	300	110	971.4	75.1	69.1	65.5
2007	1,600	90	300	110	967.4	71.5	70.6	65.6

[1] Estimated number of farms with one head or more of species.

Nevada Tribal Lands



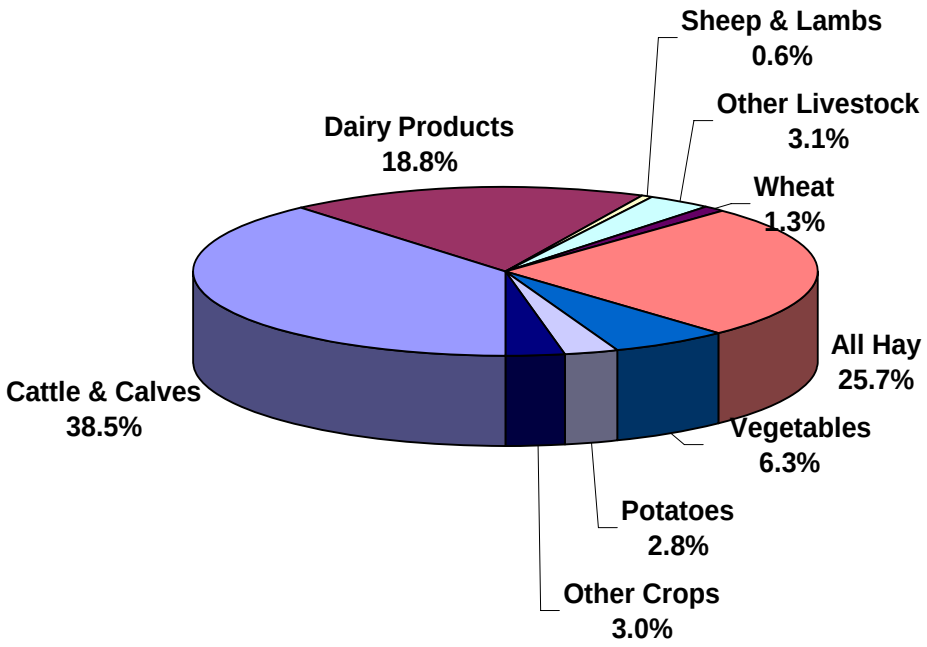
Native Americans, both on and off reservation lands, contribute significantly to the agricultural production of Nevada. Farms operated by Native Americans during the 2002 Census of Agriculture accounted for 18.6 percent of all non-federal land in farms in the State. A total of 601 American Indian farm operators were tallied in that census. A farm operator in the Census is defined as one who produces and sells $1,000 or more of agricultural product annually or would normally be expected to do so. Nevada's American Indian operators produced over $7.3 million in agricultural products.

Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings: By Commodity, Nevada 2005-2007[1]

Item	2005		2006		2007	
	Million $	*Percent*	*Million $*	*Percent*	*Million $*	*Percent*
Cattle & Calves	209.6	45.0	191.8	41.4	212.9	38.5
Dairy Products	77.7	16.7	67.2	14.5	103.9	18.8
Sheep & Lambs	3.7	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.6
All other Livestock & Products	17.2	3.7	16.7	3.6	17.2	3.1
Total Livestock & Products	**308.2**	**66.2**	**279.0**	**60.2**	**337.3**	**61.0**
Wheat	2.8	0.6	3.8	0.8	7.1	1.3
All Hay	95.1	20.4	117.5	25.4	141.9	25.7
Vegetables	34.2	7.3	35.8	7.7	34.6	6.3
Potatoes	10.8	2.3	12.8	2.8	15.3	2.8
All Other Crops	14.4	3.1	14.7	3.2	16.7	3.0
Total Crops	**157.4**	**33.8**	**184.5**	**37.2**	**215.6**	**39.0**
Total All Commodities	**465.6**	**100.0**	**463.6**	**100.0**	**552.9**	**100.0**

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding

Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, Nevada 2007



Value Added to the U.S. Economy by the Agricultural Sector:

The value-added format is now used to present the income accounts, replacing the traditional net farm income format. Changes in commodity production is the cause of most of the volatility in the income accounts, and the presence of more disaggregated components under the value-added format makes it much easier to discern what forces are driving the changes and trends in farm income. In addition, the value-added approach to the sector accounting has the advantage of being the format accepted and utilized internationally, thereby enabling comparison across countries.

Economic Contribution by Type, Nevada, 2003-2007

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Thousands of Dollars				
Value of Agricultural Sector Production[1]	460,551	520,301	564,155	577,497	624,220
Value of Crop Production	143,093	153,534	158,663	187,014	211,974
Value of Livestock Production	254,247	297,209	309,144	279,814	287,535
Revenues from Services and Forestry	63,212	69,558	96,348	110,669	124,711
Total Purchased Inputs	246,856	251,068	284,901	309,240	321,238
Farm Origin Inputs	89,428	107,434	113,574	116,379	126,929
Feed Purchased	46,895	50,644	54,560	61,521	74,895
Livestock and Poultry Purchased	33,272	48,511	48,350	44,194	42,352
Seed Purchased	9,261	8,279	10,664	10,664	9,682
Manufactured Inputs	58,932	59,780	72,454	74,843	82,220
Fertilizers and Lime	11,926	12,740	16,274	16,654	18,639
Pesticides	7,649	8,059	8,605	8,879	8,742
Petroleum Fuel and Oils, Electricity	17,677	20,578	25,452	27,973	31,462
Electricity	21,680	18,403	22,123	21,337	23,377
Other Purchased Inputs	98,496	83,854	98,873	118,114	112,089
Repair and Maintenance of Capital Items	21,912	22,881	23,694	29,525	29,901
Machine Hire and Custom Work	7,081	6,030	4,475	6,230	6,931
Marketing, Storage and Transportation Expense	14,915	13,165	18,266	21,805	17,474
Contract Labor	3,195	4,923	4,440	5,546	6,983
Miscellaneous Expenses	51,393	36,852	47,998	55,008	50,800
Net Government Transactions	1,241	(4,468)	(1,474)	(6,966)	(7,667)
Direct Government Payments	11,931	6,531	11,725	8,620	10,298
Motor Vehicle Registration and Licensing Fees	1,216	1,161	1,175	1,011	1,204
Property Taxes	9,474	9,838	12,024	14,575	16,761
Gross Value Added	214,936	264,768	277,780	261,195	295,315
Capital Consumption	47,398	51,087	59,034	65,590	68,796
Net Value Added	167,538	213,681	218,746	195,605	226,519
Payments to Stakeholders	75,045	80,539	92,074	96,639	98,821
Employee Compensation (total hired labor)	52,919	58,856	68,340	70,605	71,517
Net Rent Received by Non-Operator Landlords	4,167	3,728	3,548	4,715	4,582
Real Estate and Non-Real Estate Interest	17,959	17,955	20,186	21,319	22,722
Net Farm Income[1]	**92,493**	**133,142**	**126,672**	**98,966**	**127,698**

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Financial Summary, USDA-ERS.

[1]Final sector output is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year.

Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors of production. Net farm income is the farm operator's share of income from the sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Prices Received for Specified Products: By Month, Nevada, 2003-2007

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per Ton											
All Hay												
2003	95.00	96.00	91.00	92.00	95.00	100.00	97.00	92.00	90.80	95.00	90.00	93.00
2004	93.00	94.00	90.00	93.00	90.00	100.00	104.00	102.00	97.00	100.00	105.00	102.00
2005	105.00	107.00	114.00	105.00	105.00	115.00	122.00	128.00	115.00	118.00	123.00	128.00
2006	119.00	125.00	120.00	127.00	123.00	121.00	118.00	108.00	108.00	112.00	118.00	116.00
2007	119.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	126.00	126.00	137.00	142.00	144.00	149.00	149.00	155.00
Alfalfa Hay												
2003	94.00	95.00	90.00	93.00	96.00	100.00	95.00	89.00	88.00	93.50	87.00	91.00
2004	91.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	90.00	99.00	103.00	101.00	97.00	98.00	103.00	102.00
2005	102.00	106.00	112.00	100.00	102.00	113.00	122.00	127.00	114.00	118.00	122.00	128.00
2006	119.00	125.00	120.00	128.00	123.00	121.00	119.00	109.00	108.00	112.00	118.00	117.00
2007	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	127.00	127.00	138.00	141.00	144.00	148.00	150.00	156.00
Other Hay												
2003	100.00	100.00	95.00	90.00	90.00	95.00	120.00	128.00	111.00	105.00	118.00	103.00
2004	103.00	130.00	107.00	109.00	90.00	110.00	116.00	123.00	103.00	120.00	122.00	104.00
2005	126.00	118.00	127.00	130.00	130.00	129.00	129.00	138.00	120.00	120.00	130.00	128.00
2006	115.00	112.00	127.00	122.00	114.00	108.00	99.00	90.00	110.00	118.00	116.00	105.00
2007	112.00	118.00	127.00	122.00	114.00	118.00	129.00	155.00	144.00	160.00	145.00	150.00

Season Average Prices, Cattle & Calves, Sheep & Lambs, and Hogs & Pigs, 2005-2007

Year	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Commodity	**Nevada**			**United States**		
	Average Price per Cwt. ($)					
Cattle	93.80	90.20	87.10	89.70	87.20	89.90
Calves	137.00	121.00	121.00	135.00	133.00	119.00
Hogs & Pigs	46.60	42.30	44.30	50.20	46.00	46.60
Sheep	40.00	29.00	29.00	45.10	35.20	31.00
Lambs	115.00	96.00	101.00	110.00	95.50	98.50

2007 Crop/ Weather Summary

January: Two storm systems passed through the State early in the month bringing snow to northern Nevada and the mountains and rains to the lower elevations. High pressure then moved over the State making for cold, dry weather. Mountain snow accumulations were about half of normal at the end of the month. Both temperatures and precipitation averaged well below normal statewide. Winter livestock feeding was ongoing and calving was getting underway. Hay shipments continued to move to out-of-state markets and local horse accounts

February: Early and late February storm systems brought rain and/or snow to most northern Nevada locations bolstering mountain snow pack and providing much needed moisture for grazing lands across the state. In the east, feed supplies were impacted as producers increased rations to maintain the livestock throughout the relatively cool, wet month. Native grasses on winter grazing lands were short due to severe drought conditions in 2007, which also necessitated supplemental feeding; however, livestock rated in generally fair to good condition. In the central, valley locations received rain in addition to mountain snows and supplemental cattle feeding was also ongoing. Alfalfa and small grain growing regions did not report any greening in February, with the crops rated in fair to good condition. Other farm and ranch activities included: equipment maintenance, early calving, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

March: High pressure asserted itself over Nevada and most of the month was dry. Temperatures were warmer than normal in the central and southern regions and colder than normal in the northern regions. A storm system passed through near the middle of the month, bringing some precipitation, only to again be replaced by high pressure. Monthly and seasonal precipitation totals were well below normal. The warming temperatures had forages greening in central and southern regions. Dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop development. Onions were being seeded and fields were being prepared for grain planting. Sod cutting was underway. Calving was ongoing and lambing got underway. Main farm and ranch activities: field preparation, equipment maintenance, calving, lambing, ditch burning, weed control.

April: Several cold fronts moved across the state during the month bringing windy conditions. Temperatures remained cool for most of the month except for a few warm days midmonth. Precipitation was below normal for the month. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation, 0.31 inches, which was 0.54 inches below normal. Snow packs continue to hold near 100 percent of normal, with melting slowed by the cool weather. Field preparations and spring grain planting was in full swing as the wet weather finally ended. Range and pasture growth accelerated as temperatures rose. Livestock were beginning to move to public grazing lands. Calving and lambing advanced and were nearing completion. Fence repair was common. Main farm and ranch activities: calving, lambing, branding, grain planting, weed spraying, fertilizing fields, and dragging meadows.

May: Cool, stormy weather entering the month was soon displaced by dominate high pressure. Most of the month was unseasonably warm and dry. The warm weather accelerated snow melt. Crop conditions were generally good and the warm weather fostered growth. Irrigation season was underway. Alfalfa harvest got underway in southern areas. Spring planted grains emerged and Fall seeded fields showed good growth. Potato planting was completed. Many ranges showed signs of the dry spring. Most range livestock were turned out to high ranges. Calving and lambing were virtually complete. Main farm and ranch activities: haying, irrigating, weed and insect control.

June: Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation dominated the state's weather for the month. Producers moving livestock to summer ranges faced declining range and pasture conditions and tightening feed supplies. Hay producers completed the first cutting of alfalfa and made progress on other alfalfa and grass mixtures. Small grains matured rapidly and in generally good condition under the warm weather; however, irrigation water was short in some areas. Garlic, onions, and potatoes were in good to excellent condition in well irrigated areas.

2007 Crop/ Weather Summary (continued)

July: Record heat and minimal precipitation contributed to deteriorating range and pasture conditions and increased fire activity throughout July. Reno (108˚F), Fallon (108˚F), and Lovelock (112˚F) set record highs on July 5 as temperatures soared into the triple-digits across the state during the first week of July. Dry lightning associated with heat induced thunderstorms sparked several wildfires particularly in the central and east. Wildfires burning in Nevada were fully contained by month's end after scorching a significant amount of rangeland prompting early movement of livestock in affected areas. A southerly flow developed over the state late in the month bringing generally light, scattered rain showers to the south and east. Las Vegas recorded its first measurable precipitation since April 16 with .26 inches of rain on July 23. Hay producers wrapped up the second cutting of alfalfa and continued swathing and baling of grain and wild hay. Other farm and ranch activities included: weed and insect control, irrigation, and equipment maintenance.

August: Dominating high pressure across the state made for a mostly quiet month of above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. The 0.16 inches of rainfall officially recorded in Reno this month snapped the seventh longest dry streak in Reno history at 85 days. Las Vegas was an exception with total precipitation in August measuring 0.76 inches, 0.31 inches above normal. The warm, dry conditions promoted fieldwork, but increased irrigation demands on an already diminishing water supply. Small grain harvest was complete by month's end with onion and garlic harvest ongoing. Most hay producers finished harvesting the third cutting of alfalfa and completed harvest of alfalfa for seed. Livestock producers continued to relocate cattle in an effort to maintain adequate feed and water. The poor range and pasture conditions necessitated the early marketing of calves in some locations. Additionally, farmers and ranchers were active controlling weeds and insects, maintaining equipment, and preparing for fall-seeded crops as August drew to a close

September: Summer like weather the first half of the month gave way to a cooler, wetter pattern by month's end as strong high pressure relented allowing cold fronts to push across the state. Daytime highs climbed into the 80s and 90s as a late season heat wave highlighted the state's weather in early September. Temperatures cooled and precipitation increased as generally chilly weather settled over the state toward month's end. Daytime highs fell into the 60s and 70s for many locations while nighttime lows dipped into the low 30s and upper 20s. Precipitation amounts were generally below normal; however, Las Vegas set consecutive daily rainfall records with 0.34 inches on September 22 and 0.32 inches on September 23 bringing the area's monthly total to 0.67 inches, 0.36 inches above normal. The warm, dry weather early in the month promoted harvest of potatoes, garlic, onions, and the fourth cutting of alfalfa in certain areas. Range and pastureland remained in below average condition as livestock producers brought cattle in from summer ranges throughout the month. Other farm and ranch activities included fall tillage, winter wheat seeding and weed control.

October: Several weather patterns passed through the state early in the month bringing cool temperatures and varying amounts of precipitation; however, conditions turned warmer by month's end as Nevada producers predominately completed the fall harvest of potatoes and the final cuttings of hay. Northern Nevada locations reported traces of snow in early October as clouds, wind, and rain hampered harvests of late hay cuttings. However, warmer temperatures and a few spring-like thunderstorms the latter half of the month brought average temperatures to near normal and above normal precipitation totals to Winnemucca and Elko. The much needed precipitation, however, was not substantial enough to markedly improve range and pasture conditions. Livestock producers worked throughout the month gathering livestock to market calves and move herds onto hay meadows and alfalfa regrowth. Reports of supplemental feeding increased throughout the month.

November: Nevada experienced a relatively quiet weather pattern in November with near normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for most locations. Clouds and rain moved across northern Nevada in mid-November bringing the bulk of the monthly total precipitation received in Reno, Winnemucca and Elko. Las Vegas benefitted from a major winter storm moving from the Southwest to the Great Lakes, receiving 0.60 inches of precipitation on November 30. Nevada farmers and ranchers generally completed most field work by month's end as late season hay harvests in some southern locations wrapped up and onion sacks were pulled from the fields to storage. Cattle movement slowed throughout the month as ranchers moved livestock to market and winter grazing. A strong, regional demand for hay kept shipments of alfalfa and other hay mixes moving throughout the month.

December: Several storm systems passed through the state during December but the events were genrally not extreme. Precipitation totals and temperatures averages were near normal. Snow began to accumulate in the mountains. Supplemental feeding of range livestock was common. Potato processing was ongoing. Onion sorting and shipping continued.

Nevada Climatological Data: Temperatures & Precipitation, 2007

Elko Weather Station

TEMPERATURE (°F)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Monthly Avg. 2007	16.2	33.3	42.8	46.5	56.0	65.1	75.8	70.5	58.8	46.1	35.8	25.5	47.7
Departure from Normal	-9.4	2.0	4.2	1.9	3.3	3.4	6.7	2.9	0.6	-0.6	1.3	-0.5	1.3
Highest	45	58	75	83	88	97	104	98	96	77	69	62	104
Lowest	-16	1	13	17	25	36	45	41	25	21	8	-5	-16
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Monthly Total	1.53	1.50	.48	.61	.17	.37	.08	.14	.17	1.05	.32	1.02	6.18
Departure from Normal	.39	.17	-.50	-.20	-.91	-.30	-.22	-.22	-.51	.34	-.73	.09	-5.84
Greatest 24 Hour	1.06	.29	.21	.39	.09	.30	.04	.07	.10	.40	.27	.40	1.06

Ely Weather Station

TEMPERATURE (°F)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Monthly Avg. 2007	19.1	27.1	34.5	39.7	48.1	59.8	69.3	69.4	56.8	44.8	36.4	21.6	43.9
Departure from Normal	-6.1	-2.7	-1.4	-2.5	-2.3	-.1	1.9	3.6	0.1	-0.6	2.9	-4.2	-.95
Highest	46	57	62	74	88	92	94	93	91	76	70	65	94
Lowest	-11	-13	9	7	13	24	43	42	20	10	1	-11	-13
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Monthly Total	.68	.60	.14	.01	.44	.33	.94	.59	.59	.63	Trace	.68	5.63
Departure from Normal	-.06	-.15	-.91	-.89	-.85	-.33	.34	-.32	-.35	-.37	-.63	.18	-4.34
Greatest 24 Hour	.16	.27	.11	.01	.29	.32	.61	.43	.46	.56	Trace	.52	.61

Las Vegas Weather Station

TEMPERATURE (°F)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Monthly Avg. 2007	46.0	54.6	64.4	70.5	80.4	89.5	95.4	76.7	82.7	69.8	60.8	45.2	69.6
Departure from Normal	-.1	2.4	6.1	4.5	5.0	3.9	4.2	1.7	-0.7	1.1	5.8	-1.8	2.6
Highest	68	74	91	98	99	109	116	110	107	92	84	67	116
Lowest	23	34	35	48	57	63	76	72	55	52	38	29	23
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Monthly Total	.06	.16	Trace	.08	Trace	.00	.29	.45	.67	1.07	.64	.07	3.49
Departure from Normal	-.53	-.53	-.59	-.07	-.24	-.08	-.15	.31	.36	-.01	.33	-.33	-1.53
Greatest 24 Hour	.06	.14	Trace	.08	Trace	.00	.29	.58	.66	.00	.60	.07	.66

Reno Weather Station

TEMPERATURE (°F)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Monthly Avg. 2007	31.2	41.1	49.4	53.0	63.4	72.4	80.0	76.2	63.6	52.5	44.3	34.8	55.1
Departure from Normal	-2.4	2.6	6.1	4.4	7.0	7.7	8.7	6.3	1.2	0.5	3.4	0.4	3.8
Highest	60	69	80	86	92	97	108	99	98	83	72	68	108
Lowest	5	16	20	28	34	41	55	50	34	28	17	14	5
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Monthly Total	.13	1.01	.03	.18	.16	.12	Trace	.16	.44	.19	.25	1.06	3.73
Departure from Normal	-.93	-.05	-.83	-.17	-.46	-.35	-.24	-.11	-.01	.23	-.55	.18	-3.46
Greatest 24 Hour	.09	.52	.03	.14	.16	.07	Trace	.16	.18	.16	.24	.94	.94

Nevada Climatological Data: Temperatures & Precipitation, 2007 (*continued*)

Winnemucca Weather Station													
TEMPERATURE (°F)	**Jan.**	**Feb.**	**Mar.**	**Apr.**	**May**	**Jun.**	**Jul.**	**Aug.**	**Sep.**	**Oct.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**	**Year**
Monthly Avg. 2007	33.9	36.6	44.9	47.0	56.0	67.2	75.9	70.9	58.6	46.3	36.8	28.2	50.1
Departure from Normal	3.8	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.8	2.9	3.9	1.0	-1.7	-2.5	-0.6	-1.4	.9
Highest	58	60	79	77	90	101	105	100	99	79	70	67	105
Lowest	13	2	14	21	25	37	42	37	20	17	2	-3	-3
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Monthly Total	1.73	1.49	.13	2.87	.69	-54	.08	.06	.23	.81	.58	.67	8.8
Departure from Normal	.90	-.87	-.73	2.02	-.37	-.15	-.19	-.29	-.30	.15	-.22	-.14	-.19
Greatest 24 Hour	.88	.50	.08	1.70	.32	.53	.04	.03	.23	.27	.45	.30	1.70

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